Grand aggregate......970,710

GENERAL PANKS' RED HIVER EXPEDITION.
Active military operations west of the Mississippi commenced in the month of March, 1864. The principal robol forces beyond the Mississippi were concentrated under General Kirby Smith, at Shreveport, on the Red river. Against this force an expedition was undertaken by Major General Banks, with a large army from New Orleans, to be co-perated with by troops from the Department of Arkansas, under General Steele, and from the Division of the Mississippi, under General A. J. Smith, and also a large naval force, under Admiral Porter. General Banks with his forces reached Alexandria about the 20th of March. Advancing thence towards Shrevoport, a series of disasters commenced, that ended in the failure of the expedition with heavy loss of men and material. The

GRAYT'S CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

impaigns in Virginia opened on the 4th day of
by simultaneous movements the Army of the
crossed the Rap dan, and City Point, on the
is of the James, was seized and occupied by
satier. The crossing of the Rapidan was effected
esistance from the enemy. The movement against
t took h in by surprise. The Army of the Potomac
ted at Lee's army, while the city of kichmond
objective point of the Army of the James,
details of the subsequent campaigns are given
companying reports of the Lieutenant General
or distinguished commanders, so that nothing
an a cursory view of the main results is here

Cald Harbor many brave soldiers and gallant officors perished. Among them were Brigadier General Bodgwick. Lecutenant General Grant in his report observes:—

"The battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor, bloody and terrible as they were on our side, were even more damaging to the cherny, and so crippled him as to make him wary ever eiter of the perished him as to make him wary ever eiter of the grant of the spot of the spot of the spot of the war and so crippled him as to make him wary ever eiter of the spot of

over, General Thomas took measures to act o fensive. Reinforcements of new regiments w ried forward to him by the Governors of the sales. All troops in for any military duty were collected and sent forward from the hospitals; absentees on leave were called in; the employes in the Quartermaster's Department were armed and organized for duty in the entrechments, and two divisions of veteran mannty, unserving on the feel river and convented a baseous serving on the feel river and convented a baseous exerving on the feel river and convented and second and the second and

a large rebel force advanced under Sterling Price into Kansas, and penetrated thence into the Department of the Missouri. But they were at length driven back with heavy loss.

Other military operations of greater or less magnitude occurred during the year—some attended with disaster, some with brilliant success. Of the former class were Kilpatrick's raid against Richmond, the capture of Plymouth and its garrison, at the commencement of the year, by the rebels under Hoke; the defeat of the expedition from Memphis, under General Sturgis; the expeture of Fort Pillow by 'halmers and Forrest, and Stoneman's expedition to Andersonville. On the other hand, the rads of Grierson from Memphis, in December; of Stoneman and Burbridge into Virginia, of Wisson into Alabama, inflicted sore distress upon the enemy, and brought the rebels to a solemn sense of the sufferings caused to themselves by the war they had undertaken acainst their government.

THE STUATION AT THE HEGINING OF 1805.

At the commencement of the year 1805 all hearts were more anxio s than ever to bring the war to a speedy close. Every preparation to that end was made by the department and by the military commanders in the field. Adequate appropriations were vot d and new popular loans authorized by Congress. Further measures for recruiting the army, prompted by experience, were exacted. A new draft for half a million of men was put into prompt execution. The State Executives renewed their labors in calling for volunteers. The people responded to the demands of the occasion, and raph recruitment began in all the States, and was at its height when Richmond fell. Troops were at that time being raised, organized, armed and equipped as fast as they could be conveniently transported to the field. To the coming campaigns through the Carolinas and in Virtinia all eyes looked for a speedy and decisive result that should end the war.

Headquarters military division of the Mississippi.	17
Department of the Cumberland	62,626
Department of the Tennessee	45,649
Left wing Army of Georgia	31,644
Cavalry corps milliary divisions of the Mississippi	27,410
Headquarters military division of West Mississippi	24
Reserve brigades military division of West Mis-	
sissippi	13,745
D. partment of the Gulf	35,629
Department of Arkansas	24,501
Department of the M ssissippi	24,158
Sixteenth army corps	14,395
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri	12
Department of the Missouri	18,557
Department of the Northwest	4,731
Headquarters Middle M litary Division	841
Cavalry forces Middle Military Division	12,980
Nineteenth army corps	6,612
Middle Department	2,089
Department of Washington	26,056
Department of West Virgin a	15,517
Department of Pennsylvania	820
Department of the East	7,462
Department of Virginia	45,9 6
Department of North Carolina	
Department of the South	11,510
Department of Kentucky	10,655
Northern Department	11,229
Department of the Pacific	2,501
Department of New Mexico	2,501

bejartment of New Mexico.

Department of the Pacific.

Grand total.

Grand total.

The active operations of 1965 by an with the reduction of Fort Fisher, by a combined expedition of land and naval forces. The port of Winnighton, N. C., during the whole war had been a principal point of foreign trade with the rebels. The advantage of its position defled the most ragorous blockade, and, after the fall of Savannah, it was the only gate through which foreign supplies could gaze to the rebels. The strong works and garlesto of Port Fisher, at the month of Cape Fear river, were the main defeate of Winnigston. On the 18th of January the fall of Savannah, and the 18th of January the fall of Savannah, the strong which foreign supplies could gaze to the rebels. The strong works and garlesto of Port Fisher, at the month of Cape Fear river, were the main defeate of Winnigston. On the 18th of January the fall of January the fall of January the fall of January the fall of January the January that the confinction of Port Fisher. General Butler effected a landing on the 28th of Desember, but re-embarked on the 28th of Desember, but re-embarked on the 28th of Desember, but re-embarked on the 37th, and returned with the troops to Fortress Monroe. The Lentenand General ordered the enterprise to be reasewed by General Perry, who as the 2d of January, was piaced in consularities, and troops, with a religious property of the part of the savannay of the consularity of the feet. An assault was made in the effect band-to-hand lightling for several hours, the source of the State of South Carolina and North Carolina of the Savannay Rajor General Sherman, having refuted his army, entered upon his campaign from Savannah, through the States of South Carolina and North Carolina and avancing at Savannah only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wasten, and spire military division. West Markey and offering to submit to be injured laws of his and our religious and comment

across the Rivanna river. Dividing his forces, one column moved to New Market and destroyed the James river canal; the other column pushed towards Lynchburg, destroying the railread to Amherst Court House, Those columns, remitting, moved to the White House, on the Pamunkey, effecting great destruction of the canal on their route, and thence put themselves in communication with the forces around Richmond.

The month of March, 1865, opened the great campaign against Richmond and the army that had so long defended the rebel capital.

GRANT'S LAST GRAND CAMPAIGN.

Instructions were given by the Lieutenant General on the 24th of March for a general movement of the national forces around Richmond. It commenced on the morning of the 29th March. Ten days' marching and fighting finished the campaign. Richmond, Petersburg, the army of Virginia and its commander were captured. Jefferson Davis and his so-called Confederate government were fugitives or prisoners of war. Davis fled from Richmond on the afternoon of Sunday, the 2d day of April. The national forces occupied Petersburg and entered Richmond on Monday morning. Lee's army was pursued until it reached Appomatox Court House, where on Sunday, the 9th day of April, it laid down its arms on the terms prescribed by General Grant.

THE SURRENDER OF THE REBRE ARRIES.

From this period the history of the war is but an enumeration of successive surrenders by rebel commanders. On the 26th day of April General Johnston surrendered his command to Major General Sherman, at Raleigh, North Carolina. General Howell Cobb, with twelve hundred milits and five generals, surrendered to General Wilson, at Macon, Georgia, on the 20th of April. General Dick Taylor, on the 14th of May, surrendered all the remaining rebel forces cast of the Mississippi to General Canby. On the 14th of May, surrendered all five remaining rebel forces cast of the Mississippi, to Major General Canby. On the 14th of May, surrendered all the remaining rebel forces was compelled, with his small garrison, to evacu

memorative address delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Their victorious campaigns ended, the Armies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland and the Army of the Pennessee and the Cumberland and the Army of the Petomac marched through Richmond to the federal capital, where they were reviewed by the President and the distinguished commanders under whom they had so long and so gailantly served in the field. After this national ceremony they and their fellow soldiers in other commands were paid, and, as rapidly as the condition of affairs would admit were released from the military service of the country; and returning to their homes in the several States, they were welcomed with the thanks and rejoicings of a grateful people.

One other event may properly be noticed in this report as a part of the military history of the rebellion. While our armies, by their gallantry and courage and the skill of their commanders, were overcoming all registance in the field to the national authority, a swift and sudden blow was aimed at the national existence and at the life of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, which, for afrocity in its circumstances, the cruel art that designed it, and the peril to which it exposed the government, is unsurpassed in the history of nations. Shortly before the Richmond campaign opened President Lincoln went to the headquarters of General Grant at City Point, where he remained until the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. After their occupation by our forces he visited those cities, and returned to Washsoversment, is unsurpassed in the history of nations, Shortly before the Richmond campaign opened break city. Lincoin went to the headquarters of General Grant at City Point, where he remained until the capture of our forces he visited those cities, and returned to Washington on the evening of Sunday, the 9th day of April. The despatch of the Lieutenant General, announcing General Lee's surrender, was communicated to him about eleven o'clock Sunday night. From that time until he was assassinated his attention was earnestly directed to the restoration of peace and the reorganilla and the surrenders of the surrenders o

hinds. The roles army was efform on on the 25d of of Foliars, 1987, and that city occupied by the Union Line Seator in Congress from the State of Tennesses. He accepted the appointment of the State of Tennesses. He accepted the appointment of the State of Tennesses. He accepted the appointment of the State of Tennesses. He accepted the appointment of the State of Tennesses. He accepted the appointment of the State of Tennesses. He accepted the appointment of the State of Tennesses. He accepted the appointment of the State of Tennesses are not the seator of the state of the State of Tennesses. He accepted the appointment of the State of Tennesses of the Children and Laws of the United States to the State of Tennesses of the Children and Laws of the United States to the State of Stat

The military division of the Tennessee, Major Ge.

I. Thomas to command, to embrace the Beg.

of the Tennessee, Department of Kentucky,
nent of Georgia, Department of Mississippi and
nent of Alabama. Headquarters at Nashville.

The military division of the Pacific, Major Gen
Halicek to command, to embrace the Departm

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

From the report of the Adjutant General it will be seen that the recruiting service of the regular army is progressing favorably; the number of recruits enlisted for all arms, from October 31, 1864, to October 1, 1866, having been 19,555. The regiments comprising it have been distributed to stations, and their ranks are rapidly filling up, thus enabling the department to relieve regiments of volunteer troops. The present authorised strength of the regular regiments is 952 officers and 41,819 enlisted men. This estimate is made on the basis of 42 privates to a company, the number now allowed by law at all except frontier posts.

It is recommended in the report that the maximum standard be fixed at 100 enlisted men to, a company.

A LAW TO ENLIST BOYES IS THE REQUIAR ARMY AS MESSICALS WANTED.

The Adjutant General recommends that provisions be made by law for enlisting one hundred boys, not under twelve years of age, as musicians, as was done before the laws of 1864 and 1865 prohibited the enlistment of minors under the age of sixteen years; that the laws by

be repealed; and that an act be passed providing for the enlistment of meritorious disabled soldiers as superistendents of the national cometerios, numbering above tendents of the national cometerios, numbering above forty, each to receive the pay and allowance of an extendent of the complete of the provident of the property of the publication of the greater and the property of the publication of the greater part of the remaining reports is only deferred until the preparation of the volumes already completed. The register of volunteer officers called for by resolution of preparation of the volumes already completed. The register of volunteer officers called for by resolution of June 30, 1804, and embracing some 200,000 names, will be completed by the time Congress assembles.

The aggregate of volunteers, drafted men and substitutes ordered to the field between the 1st of November, 1894, and 30th of April, 1895, was 202,117. The number of volunteers, drafted men and milita mustered out and discharged within the same period was 61,000. In the banding the forces no longer required after the co-states of hostilities the same machinery of mustering officers and peloty has been used as in recruiting. Regiments have been sent home as fast as they could be transported and pald, the officers being held responsible for the good behavior of the men. Instances have been rare of any disorders. Much credit is due to mustering officers, pay masters, and railroad companies, the 30,053 men, have troops, numbering in the aggreene 500,653 men, have troops, numbering in the aggreene 500,653 men, have to their immediate reduction, and in connection with this order regulations were established in the field, as well as in most of the States. At the field rendervois all surplus property was taken possession of by the staff officers of the contraction was a contracted to see that the work was pushed with energy using for that end the division and brigate conting the reduction and the render of the states and their assets of the enliste

May 4.—All patients is hospitals, except veteran velunteers and veterans of the First army corps (Hancock 8).

May 8.—All troops of the cavalry arm whose terms of service would expire prior to October 1.

May 9.—All officers and calisted men whose terms would expire prior to May 31, inclusive.

May 17.—All expinations of white troops in the Army of the Potorase whese terms of service would expire prior to September 30, inclusive.

May 18.—All organizations of white troops in Major General Sherman's command whose terms of service would expire prior to September 30, inclusive.

May 29.—All light artillery in the Army of the Peanman, Ninth army corps, Army of Georgia and Arms of the Tenessee.

May 29.—All organizations of white troops whose terms of service would expire prior to September 30, inclusive, in armice and departments, except Departments of the East, New Mexico, Pacific and Northern.

June 2.—All survius limb, artillery: that only absorbed.